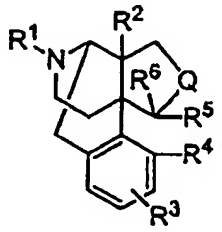
In the Claims

Claims 1 – 10 (Cancelled)

11. (Previously Presented) A method of treating nausea and vomiting comprising administering a therapeutically effective amount of an agent comprising a morphinan derivative represented by general formula (I):

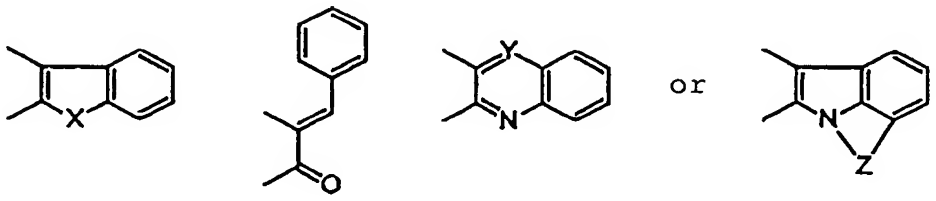


(I)

or a pharmacologically acceptable acid addition salt thereof as an active ingredient,

where R^1 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a cycloalkylalkyl group having 4 to 7 carbon atoms, a cycloalkenylalkyl group having 5 to 7 carbon atoms, an aryl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aralkyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 3 to 7 carbon atoms, a furanylalkyl group (where the alkyl moiety has 1 to 5 carbon atoms), or a thiophenylalkyl group (where the alkyl moiety has 1 to 5 carbon atoms); R^2 and R^3 are mutually independent and represent a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkenyloxy group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms, an aralkyloxy group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an arylalkenyloxy group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an alkanoyloxy group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an alkenoyloxy group having 4 to 6 carbon atoms, an arylalkanoyloxy group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, or an alkyloxyalkoxy group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms; R^4 and R^5 together form an -O-, -S-, or $-CH_2-$ bond, or are mutually independent and R^4 represents a hydrogen atom, a hydroxy group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or an alkanoyloxy group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms and R^5 represents a hydrogen atom; R^6 represents a hydrogen atom, an

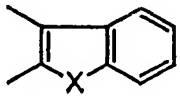
alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms, an arylalkyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an arylalkenyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, a hydroxy-alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkoxyalkyl group having 2 to 12 carbon atoms, a COOH-group, or an alkoxycarbonyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms; and -Q- moiety represents a group as follows:



(where these structures may have one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, an iodine atom, a nitro group, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a hydroxyl group, an oxo group, an alkoxy group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, a trifluoromethyl group, a trifluoromethoxy group, a cyano group, a phenyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an isothiocyanato group, SR^8, SOR^8, $SOOR^8$, $(CH_2)_rOR^8$, $(CH_2)_rCOOR^8$, $SOONR^9R^{10}$, $CONR^9R^{10}$, $(CH_2)_rNR^9R^{10}$, and $(CH_2)_rN(R^9)COR^{10}$ (where r is an integer from 0 to 5, R^8 represents an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, R^9 and R^{10} are mutually independent and represent a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, or a cyclo-alkylalkyl group having 4 to 7 carbon atoms), and where X represents an oxygen atom, sulfur atom, a CH=CH, or NR^7 group (where R^7 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an alkenyl group having 3 to 5 carbon atoms, an arylcarbonyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms, an alkylsulfonyl group having 1 to 5 carbon atoms, an arylsulfonyl group having 6 to 12 carbon atoms, an aralkylsulfonyl group having 7 to 13 carbon atoms, an aralkyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an arylalkenyl group having 7 to 16 carbon atoms, an alkanoyl group having 2 to 6 carbon atoms); Y represents a nitrogen atom or a CH group; and Z represents a bridge bond having 2 to 5

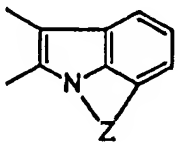
carbon atoms (where one or more carbon atoms may be replaced with a nitrogen, oxygen, or sulfur atom, and an aromatic or heteroaromatic ring having 5 to 12 carbon atoms or a cycloalkyl ring having 5 to 9 carbon atoms may be fused so as to share 2 or 3 skeletal carbon atoms), to a mammal.

12. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the -Q-moiety in general formula (I) represents a group:



(where X is as defined above and the group may have the substituents above).

13. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the -Q-moiety in general formula (I) represents a group:



(where Z is as defined above and the group may have the substituents above).

14. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein R^4 and R^5 in general formula (I) together form an -O- bond.

15. (Currently Amended) The method according to ~~any one of claims~~ claim 11 ~~to 14~~, wherein the agent ~~pre-vents~~ prevents nausea and vomiting caused by a μ-opioid agonist compound.

16. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 15, wherein the μ-opioid agonist compound is morphine.

17. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 11, wherein the nausea or vomiting is caused by radiotherapy for cancer, a toxic agent, a toxin, metabolic disorder, hyperemesis, rotatory vertigo, kinetosis, postoperative sequelae, gastrointestinal dysfunction,

gastrointestinal hypokinesia, visceral pain, migraine, an increase in intra-cranial pressure, and a decrease in intra-cranial pressure.

18. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the nausea or vomiting is caused by postoperative sequelae.

19. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 17, wherein the nausea or vomiting is caused by gastrointestinal dysfunction.

20. (New) The method according to claim 12, wherein the agent prevents nausea and vomiting caused by a μ-opioid agonist compound.

21. (New) The method according to claim 13, wherein the agent prevents nausea and vomiting caused by a μ-opioid agonist compound.

22. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the agent prevents nausea and vomiting caused by a μ-opioid agonist compound.